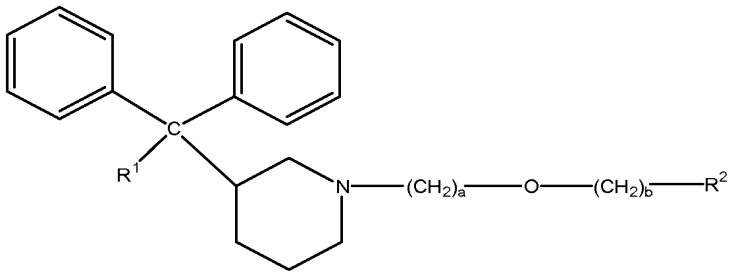
We claim:

1. A compound of Formula I:

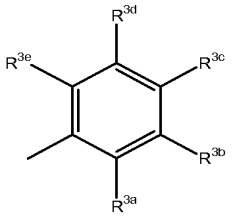
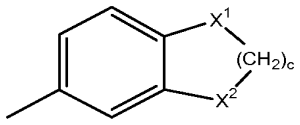


I

wherein:

R^1 is –CN or $–CONR^4R^5$;

R^2 is C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, C_6-C_{14} aryl, or a group of the formula:


,  or Het;

R^{3a}, R^{3b}, R^{3c}, R^{3d} and R^{3e} are each independently H, C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, $–(CH_2)_dOH$, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, $–(CH_2)_dNR^6R^7$, $–CO(C_1$-C_4 alkyl), $–OCO(C_1$-C_4 alkyl), $–CH(OH)(C_1$-C_4 alkyl), $–C(OH)(C_1$-C_4 alkyl$)_2$, $–SO_2NH_2$, $–(CH_2)_dCONR^8R^9$ or $–(CH_2)_dCOO(C_1$-C_4 alkyl);

R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, R^8 and R^9 are each independently H or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

Het is pyridyl, pyrazinyl or thienyl;

a is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

b is 1, 2 or 3;

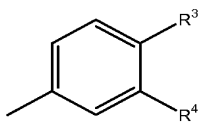
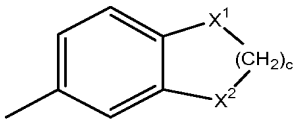
c is 1, 2 or 3;

d is 0, 1 or 2; and

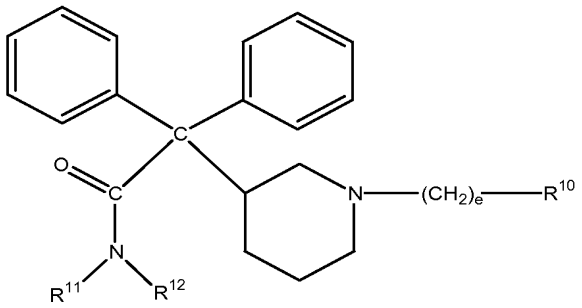
X^1 and X^2 are each independently CH_2 or O;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein:

R^2 is 
,  or Het.

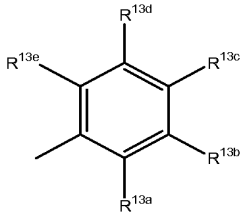
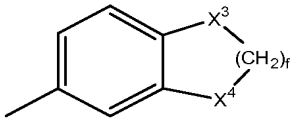
3. A compound of Formula II:



II

wherein:

R^{10} is a group of the formula:


, 
, or Het;

R^{11} and R^{12} are each independently H or C_1-C_4 alkyl, with the proviso that R^{11} and R^{12} are not both H;

R^{13a}, R^{13b}, R^{13c}, R^{13d}, and R^{13e} are each independently H, C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, $-(CH_2)_gOH$, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, $-(CH_2)_gNR^{14}R^{15}$, $-CO(C_1$-C_4 alkyl), $-OCO(C_1$-C_4 alkyl), $-CH(OH)(C_1$-C_4 alkyl), $-C(OH)(C_1$-C_4 alkyl$)_2$, $-SO_2NH_2$, $-(CH_2)_gCONR^{16}R^{17}$ or $-(CH_2)_gCOO(C_1$-C_4 alkyl);

R^{14}, R^{15}, R^{16} and R^{17} are each independently H or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

Het is pyridyl, pyrazinyl or thienyl;

e is 1, 2 or 3;

f is 1, 2 or 3;

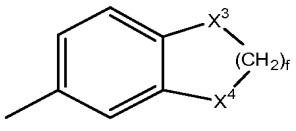
g is 0, 1 or 2; and

X^3 and X^4 are each independently CH_2 or O;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

4. A compound according to claim 14 wherein:

R^{10} is a group of the formula:

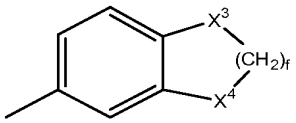

;

X^3 is O; and

X^4 is CH_2.

5. A compound according to claim 14 wherein:

R^{10} is a group of the formula:

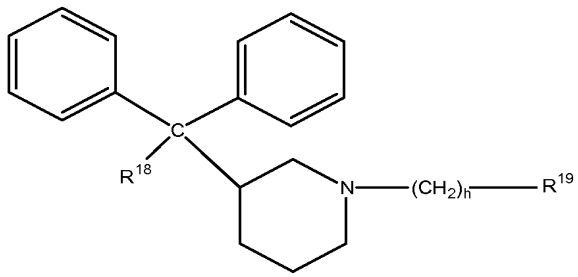


;

X^3 is CH_2; and

X^4 is O.

6. A compound of Formula III:



III

wherein:

R^{18} is –CN or $–CONR^{20}R^{21}$;

R^{19} is C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl or (C_6-C_{14} aryl)–(C_1-C_4 alkyl)$_v$;

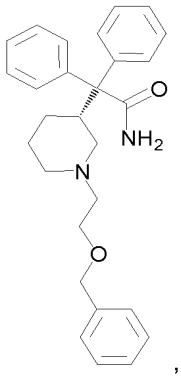
R^{20} and R^{21} are each independently H or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

h is 1, 2, 3 or 4; and

v is 0, 1 or 2;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

7. A compound selected from:



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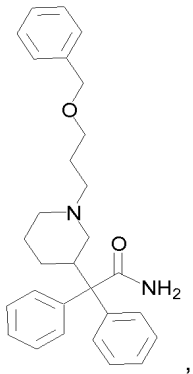
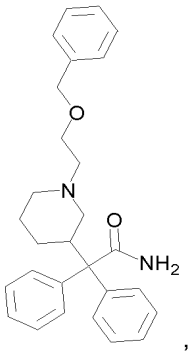


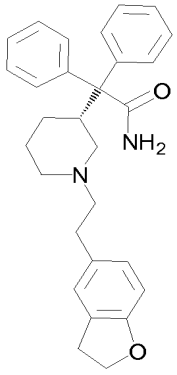
, and



,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

8. A compound selected from: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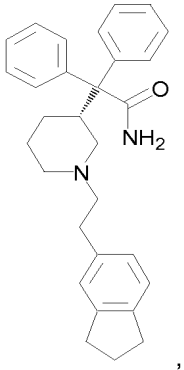
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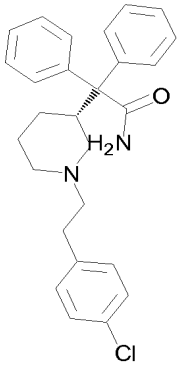
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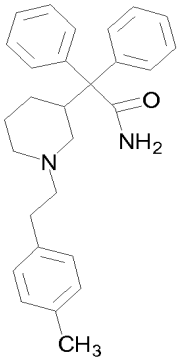
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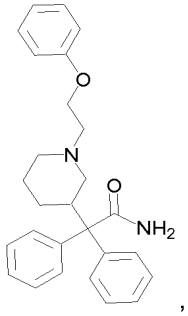
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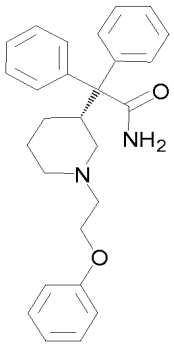
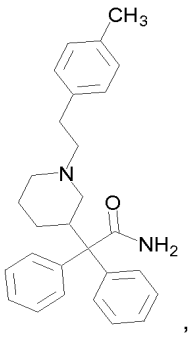
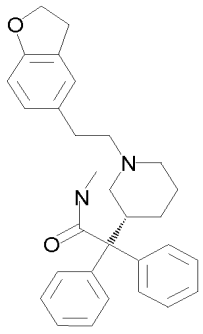
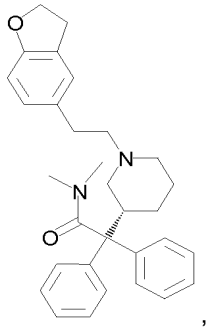

and

,

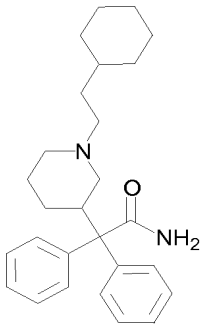
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

9. A compound selected from:

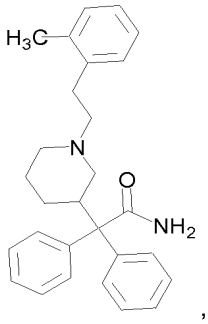

and

,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

10. A compound selected from:



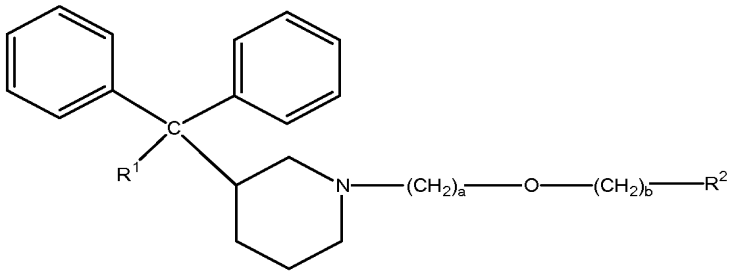
and



,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

11. A method of treating a mammal infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) comprising administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of Formula I:

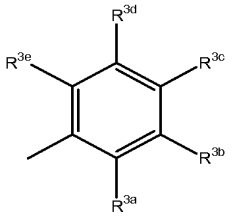


I

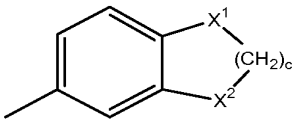
wherein:

R^1 is –CN or $–CONR^4R^5$;

R^2 is C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, C_6-C_{14} aryl, or a group of the formula:



,



or Het;

R^{3a}, R^{3b}, R^{3c}, R^{3d} and R^{3e} are each independently H, C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, $–(CH_2)_dOH$, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, $–(CH_2)_dNR^6R^7$, $–CO(C_1$-C_4 alkyl), $–OCO(C_1$-C_4 alkyl), $–CH(OH)(C_1$-C_4 alkyl), $–C(OH)(C_1$-C_4 alkyl$)_2$, $–SO_2NH_2$, $–(CH_2)_dCONR^8R^9$ or $–(CH_2)_dCOO(C_1$-C_4 alkyl);

R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, R^8 and R^9 are each independently H or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

Het is pyridyl, pyrazinyl or thienyl;

a is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

b is 1, 2 or 3;

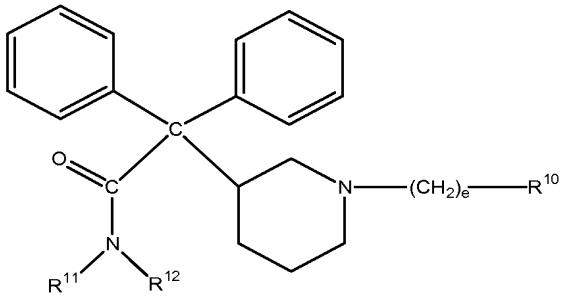
c is 1, 2 or 3;

d is 0, 1 or 2; and

X^1 and X^2 are each independently CH_2 or O;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

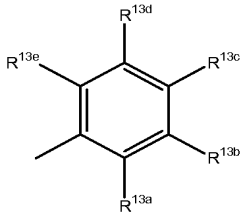
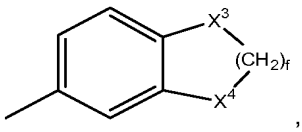
12. A method of treating a mammal infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) comprising administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of Formula II:



II

wherein:

R^{10} is a group of the formula:


, 
, or Het;

R^{11} and R^{12} are each independently H or C_1-C_4 alkyl, with the proviso that R^{11} and R^{12} are not both H;

R^{13a}, R^{13b}, R^{13c}, R^{13d}, and R^{13e} are each independently H, C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, $-(CH_2)_gOH$, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, $-(CH_2)_gNR^{14}R^{15}$, $-CO(C_1$-C_4 alkyl), $-OCO(C_1$-C_4 alkyl), $-CH(OH)(C_1$-C_4 alkyl), $-C(OH)(C_1$-C_4 alkyl$)_2$, $-SO_2NH_2$, $-(CH_2)_gCONR^{16}R^{17}$ or $-(CH_2)_gCOO(C_1$-C_4 alkyl);

R^{14}, R^{15}, R^{16} and R^{17} are each independently H or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

Het is pyridyl, pyrazinyl or thienyl;

e is 1, 2 or 3;

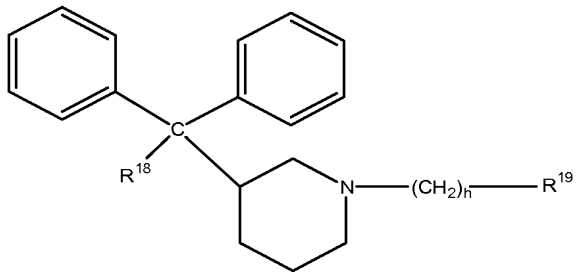
f is 1, 2 or 3;

g is 0, 1 or 2; and

X^3 and X^4 are each independently CH_2 or O;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

13. A method of treating a mammal infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) comprising administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of Formula III:



III

wherein:

R^{18} is –CN or $–CONR^{20}R^{21}$;

R^{19} is C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl or (C_6-C_{14} aryl)–(C_1-C_4 alkyl)$_v$;

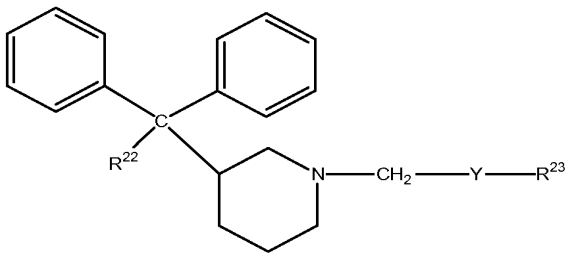
R^{20} and R^{21} are each independently H or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

h is 1, 2, 3 or 4; and

v is 0, 1 or 2;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

14. A method of treating a mammal infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) comprising administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound according to Formula IV:



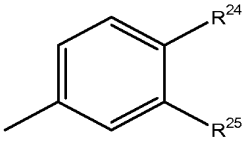
IV

wherein:

Y is a direct link, $–CH_2–$, $–(CH_2)_2–$, $–CH_2O–$ or $–CH_2S–$;

R^{22} is –CN or $–CONH_2$;

R^{23} is a group of the formula:



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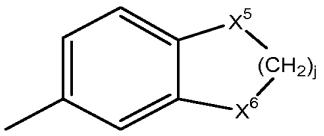


or Het;

wherein

R^{24} and R^{25} are each independently H, C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, $-(CH_2)_kOH$, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, $-(CH_2)_kNR^{26}R^{27}$, $-CO(C_1$-C_4 alkyl), $-OCO(C_1$-C_4 alkyl), $-CH(OH)(C_1$-C_4 alkyl), $-C(OH)(C_1$-C_4 alkyl$)_2$, $-SO_2NH_2$, $-(CH_2)_kCONR^{26}R^{27}$ or $-(CH_2)_kCOO(C_1$-C_4 alkyl);

R^{26} and R^{27} are each independently H or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

k is 0, 1 or 2;

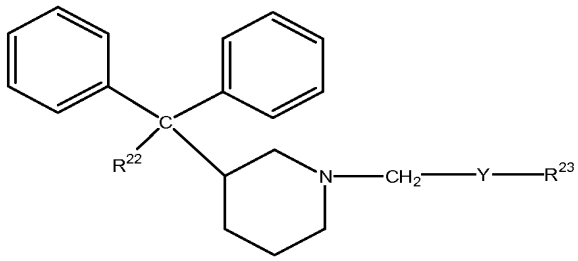
X^5 and X^6 are each independently O or CH_2;

j is 1, 2 or 3; and

Het is pyridyl, pyrazinyl or thienyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

15. A pharmaceutical composition that is effective in treating HIV in an infected mammal comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and an effective amount of a compound of Formula IV:



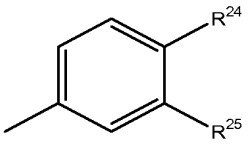
IV

wherein:

Y is a direct link, $-CH_2-$, $-(CH_2)_2-$, $-CH_2O-$ or $-CH_2S-$;

R^{22} is $-CN$ or $-CONH_2$;

R^{23} is a group of the formula:



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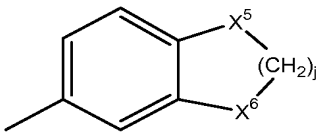

or Het;

wherein

R^{24} and R^{25} are each independently H, C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, $-(CH_2)_kOH$, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, $-(CH_2)_kNR^{26}R^{27}$, $-CO(C_1$-C_4 alkyl), $-OCO(C_1$-C_4 alkyl), $-CH(OH)(C_1$-C_4 alkyl), $-C(OH)(C_1$-C_4 alkyl$)_2$, $-SO_2NH_2$, $-(CH_2)_kCONR^{26}R^{27}$ or $-(CH_2)_kCOO(C_1$-C_4 alkyl);

R^{26} and R^{27} are each independently H or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

k is 0, 1 or 2;

X^5 and X^6 are each independently O or CH_2;

j is 1, 2 or 3; and

Het is pyridyl, pyrazinyl or thienyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.